

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 2. No person or persons shall hinder or obstruct or in any manner interfere with any plumbing inspector of the department of public health of the city of Pitts-

burgh in the performance of his or her duties as such.

Sec. 3. When insanitary conditions exist in any public building, schools, churches, or colleges in the city of Pittsburgh, which in the opinion of the department of public health is a menace to the health of the people who may assemble there, and notice having been served to correct same and said notice not having been complied with, the department of public health shall thereupon order such building or buildings closed until said conditions are corrected and a certificate issued for the reopening of said building or buildings.

SEC. 4. All occupied dwelling houses shall be provided with properly wasted, trapped, and vented sinks with running water for the accommodation of each family

occupying said house or houses.

Sec. 5. Floors of water-closet apartments, when in cellars or basements, shall be of some nonabsorbent material. Floors of market houses, restaurants, or hotel kitchens

shall be of some nonabsorbent material, such as tile, cement, or asphalt.

Sec. 6. Water-closet apartments must not have direct communication with any dining room or kitchen, nor shall any water-closet be placed in any dining room or Water-closet apartments must not be placed in a dining room, kitchen, or sleeping apartment nor have direct communication with a public dining room, restaurant, or kitchen, nor be placed in any room or compartment which has not direct communication with external air either by window or air shaft of at least 4 square feet. And when any window ventilating any water-closet compartment or bathroom opens directly into a vent shaft, no window or any room other than water-closet compartment, bathroom, pantry, or hall shall open into such vent shaft.

SEC. 7. Before any permits for any sewer connections are issued, the plumber will

be required to file plans and specifications for plumbing of said building or buildings, and no permit will be issued to carry sewer or drains farther than curb line without said plans and specifications for the completion of the entire work of plumbing and

drainage in said proposed building or buildings.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any police magistrate or alderman in the city of Pittsburgh, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$50, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not more than 30 days. [Ordinance adopted May 29, 1911.]

# ST. PAUL, MINN.

### COMMON DRINKING CUP-PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Section 1. That the use of a common or public drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any hotel, restaurant, victualing house, theater, factory, store, office building, school, public hall, railway station, railway car, or in any public place in the city of St. Paul, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, nor by imprisonment for not less than 5 days nor more than 25 days. [Ordinance adopted May 16, 1911.]

#### SEATTLE, WASH.

# SWIMMING POOLS AND NATATORIUMS-REGULATION OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be and it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to conduct, manage, or maintain any natatorium, swimming pool, or tank in the city of Seattle, or for any person to bathe in or use any such natatorium, swimming pool, or tank without complying with all the requirements, rules, and regulations in this ordinance contained for the protection and safety of the health and lives of the patrons of such natatoriums, pools, or tanks. The commissioner of health of the city of Seattle, or his duly authorized agents, are hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. All pools or tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once each week in a manner and by the use of such disinfecting agents or cleansing materials as may be required by the commissioner of health, and all such pools or tanks shall be emptied

and the water therein completely changed at least twice each week.

SEC. 3. The sides and bottoms of all pools or tanks shall be white, so that objects may be clearly seen, so far as possible, in all portions of the pool or tank.